

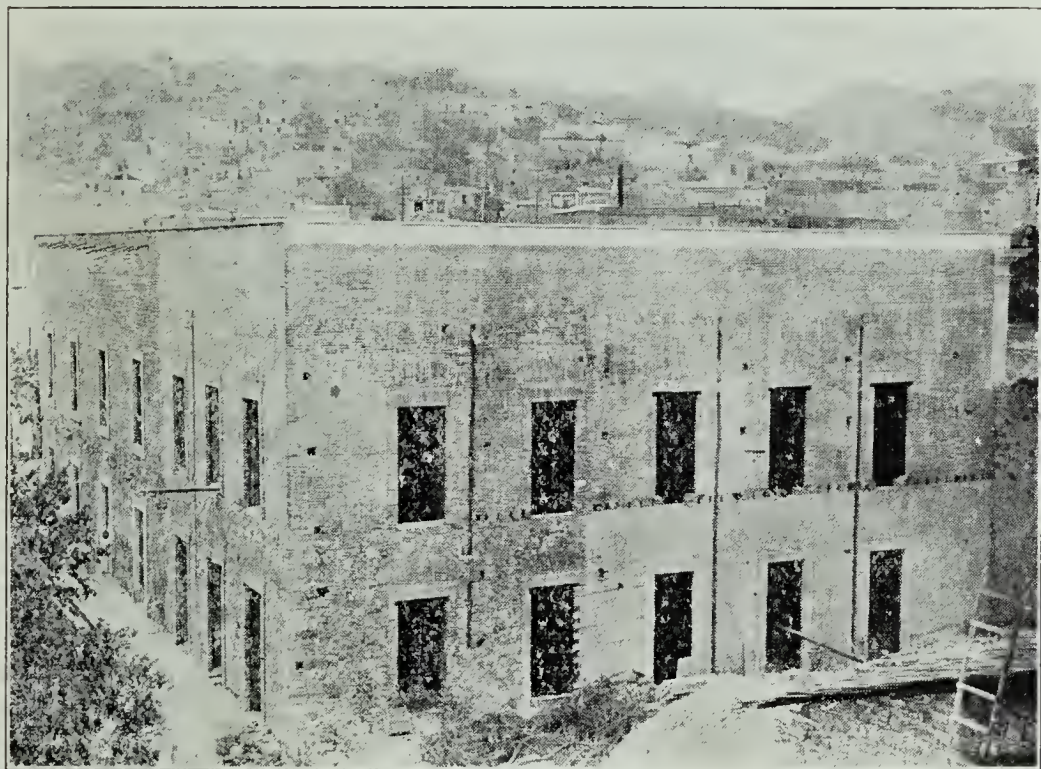
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Salmons, Levi
(Oct. 8, 1917)

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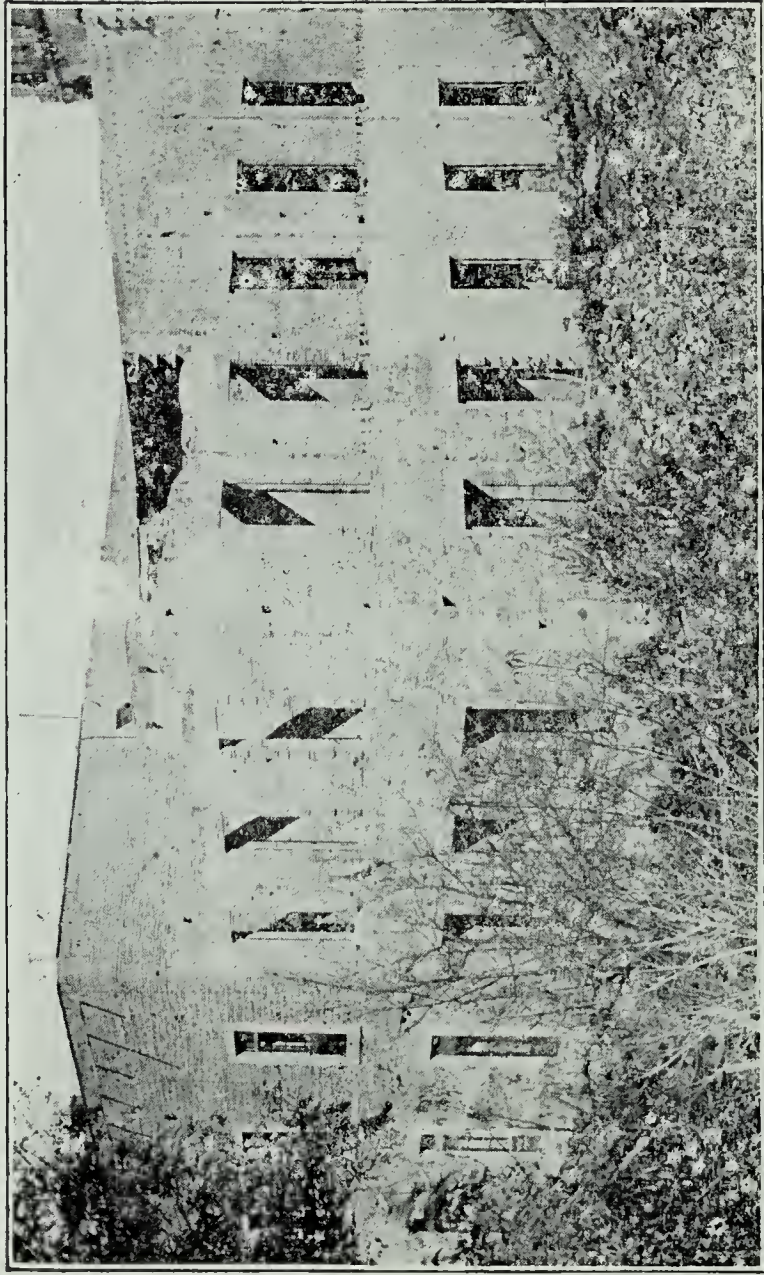
GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

NOV. 1ST, 1917.




The Good Samaritan Hospital.

This halftone shows the S. W. corner of building as far as we were able to finish it up this year. Of the 24 windows seen, 16 are new and unfinished, while 8 are of the older part of the building in use for nearly 20 years. There are 78 outside windows NOT shown in this engraving.



The S. W. corner of the Good Samaritan Hospital
as it stood during last half of 1916.



Guanajuato, Mex., Oct. 8th, 1917.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

IT is now 8 months since I wrote you last. During that time we have been able to finish up the walls, roof and parapet of the last section of our large edifice, giving this corner of it the appearance shown in the half-tone on the first page of our cover. During the last 32 months we have been able to advance the building as shown in three of the four accompanying engravings, finish our beautiful chapel where we now hold ten meetings a week, including those held there by the Church and the Dispensary, and also to do a lot of other improving of the property that was most urgent, and which has greatly enhanced the value and acceptability of our work for the public. Mrs. Salmans often says as she rejoices over the advances in the condition of our property, that she had never expected to see so much done during my lifetime. I would not be able to say this, however, as I have always hoped

to see this building finished and fully put to the Master's use, and, indeed, I have hoped to see greater things than this come to pass in this blessed work before I cease to look on with these mortal eyes and to rejoice therein while yet in the flesh. None can ever know my afflictions because of this war in Mexico, and now this world war, which have hindered this work dreadfully for the past nine years, that is to say in its material or financial aspects. One of the compensations that I find for all this loss is the more than equal backsets that fanaticism and intolerant persecutions have had along with so many other things that have been hindered. The Lord must make "the wrath of man to praise Him" in some way, and I earnestly trust that while my life has been slipping away so rapidly without being able to see the interests of the kingdom advanced with equal rapidity in the matter of the development of our working plant, we may find a satisfactory retribution in the great breaking down of spiritual and social autocracy which we have been experiencing here, and the setting up of the true liberty of man to "prove all things" and to "hold fast that which is good". People are not nearly so afraid to get into contact with us as they were nine years ago. Both the intelligent and the ignorant

classes buy more bibles and show less fear in studying them and in attending our services than ever before.

But the financial prostration of the country is something indescribable. During the years 1915 and 1916 the government printed their money not on silver and gold, but on paper. The silver and the gold took opportunity to slip out of the country, or to hide itself away somewhere. Prices went up fabulously. Corn, which is the commonest and most used food product, came to cost \$1 (Mex. cy.) per pound. But wages at last went up to \$5 or more per day. All the paper money was absolutely repudiated by the government, and then the people had to get out the little silver there was in the land and do all the country's business with it. The month in which this change took place (Nov. 1916) was the time of the most terrible sufferings, and those least capable of meeting such crises died of starvation by the tens, if not hundreds, of thousands. I have never read of anything so bad as what occurred here in any land so nearly related to modern civilization. This, and the diseases attendant upon famine, and the stopping of such work as depended upon the presence of the Americans, caused our population in Guanajuato to drop in less

than a year from 97,000 to less than 10,000.

At the beginning of this year people felt that there was much improvement in our condition because, first, metallic money had returned, second, only those best able to make life's struggle were alive and among us, third, wages were about \$1 a day (the same as formerly), and the hope of the public was constantly fanned by the expectation of the speedy return of the Americans, the opening of their mining and other enterprises, and the coming of prosperity. But "hope long deferred maketh the heart sick." As the year has gone on money has gotten even scarcer, the prices of the common necessities of life have risen as never before (corn is 16 cts. a pound in good money, while work was never so scarce nor wages lower) and our population continues to decrease. Most of the poor are unable to pay anything above the most nominal fee for admission to our dispensary, and those who were better off formerly are now unable to pay much for visits or medicines, and the income for the support of both the dispensary and the hospital has been harder to secure than ever before.

Under the regime of paper money, the ambitions of the revolution were seen apparently realizing themselves; among other things, by the great

increase in the number of the public schools. But now that everything has to be supported with coin, the schools have gone back to their former number or less, and, as the wages of the teachers could not be promptly paid even with the small number of schools open, we have had strikes of the teachers in Sept. and the wholesale closing of schools, the which every effort is now being made to keep open in some way or other. Not only teachers have been turning to other occupations, but the children have been disappearing notably, many schools having but few in attendance.

In the midst of these general troubles, our mission teachers have been promptly paid, and the matricula of our school was never so great, we having in this city 372 boarding and day pupils. While our population has decreased to less than a tenth of what it was a little over a year ago, the attendance on our religious services has not decreased, that is to say, what decrease we experienced at the time of the decimation of the population, we have been able to replace with people gathered in since then. It is astonishing how approachable people are now with the gospel to what they used to be.

Our steady, firm, onward course when all others are about collapsed, with our building going

on when none others were building, with schools and church largely attended when all else was at a low dying ebb, with tens of thousands fed in our soup kitchens, with good cheer and plenty of work most manifest in our circle, people have turned to us as never before.

What could we not do in our Medical Work if the Church in the United States would provide us with funds for carrying it on as fully as it provides our schools with money for carrying on their work.

But Medical Work is in its beginnings. The Protestant Churches first discovered the necessity of preaching, then of schools, and now, last of all, of healing the sick in Christ's name and for love of Him. The results of our doing this last kind of work are so blessed and abundant that the blindest people can see it, and everybody rejoices in it, and no part of the Church's work is growing more rapidly in favor and support, either at home or abroad, than this sort of work.

But the present pressure from war conditions is greatly endangering the life and activity of this sort of work here, because we are depending more than any other department of the work upon the voluntary and individual offerings of friends and the earnings of our doctors. I have just read

the following in the Christian Advocate of New York:

“The Methodist Episcopal Hospitals....are such a group. They nobly represent the healing ministry of Methodism....Not one of them has endowment sufficient to meet its daily bills for food and medicines. All of them exist chiefly to serve those who are too poor to pay. All of them, as every housekeeper knows, are put under tremendously increased expense by the advance in the cost of supplies and labor. They cannot look to the State or to the City for help. They cannot lay a tax on the denomination for money. They cannot run in debt and mortgage the property. They might turn out the patients, discharge the doctors and nurses, close the wards and bar the gates till the war is over. But the Church which has founded them and dedicated them in the name of the Great Physician to the relief of suffering, will not forget them nor neglect to support their work, even though the Red Cross calls appealingly, and the Navy League mobilizes the needle workers of the world. Let Methodists take heart and” continue to care for the institutions for which she is already responsible, while also helping with the new needs of the present hour.

We have no endowments in Guanajuato. All

the private subscriptions we had here formerly have completely failed us for more than five years past. The Missionary Society from the beginning thought best to leave the construction and outfitting of the plant, and the whole support of the hospital itself, to private initiative. They simply furnish a doctor at their expense and give \$1,000 a year for the help of the Dispensary whose support costs about three times that amount. For several years past they have been giving \$500 a year toward the support of a second or assistant physician. The pressure of these times has made it necessary for us to appeal to the Finance Committee of our Mission in this country to ask for a greatly increased appropriation in our aid from the Missionary Society for 1918. They have agreed with our views in the case and have asked for \$3,000 to be placed in the appropriation for this Medical Work next year, so that the Church at Home may thus through its Foreign Board of Missions provide for the support of a second doctor and of an American Trained Nurse as Supt. of Nursing, and also help a little with carrying forward this building to a more complete condition. Dr. Butler wrote me August 15th, saying: "I should add that our Finance Committee never seemed more favorably

disposed toward the medical work than now.” While in the midst of all this financial prostration we have been able to advance our building enterprise more than \$15,000 (Mex. cy.,) still we are under pressing need of finishing it still more rapidly, because of the very fact of the public favor which has increased more in these years of strife and suffering than ever before, and therefore has thrown upon us more demand for service, at the same time increasing our opportunity of exercising a mighty influence for God. We now have 55 rooms in use for all purposes, though not all of them are completely finished, and we have 12 more constructed. But if you who sympathize with us most deeply were able to take a peep into our drug and operating rooms, you would exclaim with us that it is high time to “tempt God” no longer. He has developed in our hands this great work with its incalculable opportunities. We surely must have had His special protection during all these years while trying to do serious surgical operations in such a horribly inappropriate place as our present old operating room. Shall we go on indefinitely doing laparotomies and other most delicate surgical work in a room whose brick floor and other conditions render it impossible of cleaning

or of assuaging its dust? We consider this need as more urgent at this moment than the finishing and furnishing of the 12 rooms we have just gotten under roof as shown in our pictures. Before we finish these 12 new rooms we want \$2,000 Am. cy. to rebuild and refurnish the drug and operating rooms and build a stairway under them down to the first floor. A number of years ago one of our medical missionaries (a former assistant of ours) was induced to leave the service of our Church and, on a salary of \$500 (Am. cy.) per month and (if common report be true) with \$25,000 Mexican silver placed in his hands, he was sent to the U. S. to buy an equipment for a hospital. Later his institution was placed in the finest house in town which cost a rent of \$500 [Mex silver] per month, and was given, apart from his salary, about \$2,000 (Mex. silver) per month, for running expenses and, with all this munificence, competition was made for the patronage which had been ours, and for a long time statements were made to circulate on every hand that they meant to kill the Good Samaritan. They wounded us dreadfully in the course of their many years of competition, but they seem to have died first, (or perhaps they are only buried for awhile, being in a comatose or cataleptic state,) while we

still struggle on and have been seeing and serving more of God's distressed children all the time than ever they did, notwithstanding that the friends of that movement did far more in its behalf than the friends of our Lord Jesus did for us who stood by the Church and her struggling attempt to imitate the Good Samaritan on a large scale. "For the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." If the "children of light" would tomorrow place in my hands \$25,000 Mexical silver with which for me to finish outfitting this establishment, you would all find an appendix printed on this letter in RED INK raising the greatest shout of gratitude to God. But I must "choose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God." I have so chosen, and I still so choose; but brethren I still believe in you and feel that you will yet awaken to the fact that I am at the bottom of the well, and have been there for more than 32 years, and that you are holding the rope at the top of the well. I am calling to you, saying: "The well is deep and damp, and I am almost exhausted, but in my 63rd year I find I am striking large veins and the water is rushing in upon me. I call to you for more help from the surface. It must come, or both I must perish and the well must be

damaged.” I am going to stick to it brethren, and it depends upon you as much as it does on me what the outcome shall be.

Less than two years ago I wrote you that I was building up the south end of the edifice while exchange was running so crazily high, because I could not at that time secure steel beams with which to build the part of the house of which we were in the most urgent need. At the beginning of this year I secured all the beams needed at a remarkably low price. Some rich people were discouraged and pulled to pieces a building they had put up with steel beams not long before, and so I bought all I needed at 2 cts. a pound, much less than the freight would have cost me had some of my good friends among you in the States made me a straight out gift of them.

During these terrible times I also secured nearly three thousand fine new white tiles 6 inches square which had been brought out from Europe by some one. They cost me only 1-11th of what the factory in Oklahoma would have charged for them to a jobber, and of course they cost me no freight at all. These will line the new operating room, including the ceiling, and then we will fight the dust and the microbes in a more even handed battle.

Now what about the \$2,000, brethren? I think

you will give it to me. What say you? It is always a question in my mind why God does not lead some one of the many millionaires who love Him and their fellow men to know about this opportunity to find an industrial partner, and just have him send me what I need, which in fact is so VERY LITTLE. Perhaps God is preparing better things for His Kingdom in holding back this great work till he can through repeated demonstrations of its character and needs succeed in enlisting a large number of His humbler servants in so mighty a work.

We earnestly hope that the Board Meeting in November will agree to furnish enough money to enable us to support the second doctor, now that our hard times make it impossible for us longer to do it here, and that they will also give enough money to enable us to support with it an American Superintendent of Nurses, besides helping us a little with building; but we MUST and DO NOW CALL UPON OUR FRIENDS not to lay us over till after the war before continuing to us the gifts which must be depended upon chiefly for the bettering of our plant in this great and urgent necessity. The rates of exchange helped us wonderfully in 1915 and 1916. But that is all over and past now. It is very difficult this year to get two Mexican dollars

for one American dollar. We must therefore look to the continuation and increase of our gifts from friends at home to be able to continue meeting the financial exigencies as they so rapidly arise.

If we could care for the sick with as little cost TO THEM, say even in the cases of the poor, as our schools can care for the ignorant, or our Churches preach to sinful men, we could exercise many times our present influence for Christ in our day and generation. But it is useless to undertake the impossible. The Christian Church of modern times is not yet ready for so great a work. We believe the day will come, and perhaps soon, when such a consummation will be reached. For the present we dare not ask for money enough to make our work of healing as accessible to all as was that which Christ so recommended us to extend to the needy, illustrating his thought and intention by his story of the help which the good Samaritan extended to the Jew who fell among thieves. We are asking in private of our friends and acquaintances that they hurry and give us the "inn", or in modern phrase, the "hotel Dieu", in which to work, and now, in the hour of our financial prostration, we are urging the Missionary Society to increase to us, at least temporarily till we can again provide therefor, money

enough to support two more American workers. All the rest of the great cost of running a modern Hospital, and two thirds of the cost of running the Dispensary, we will earn or beg right in this stricken country. Why should we not be generous to México in such unheard-of circumstances as they are passing through now, when Cuba, China, Armenia and India never called to us in vain when they needed MILLIONS of DOLLARS to save their suffering ones in times of unusual calamity?

If our Church and our private friends at home will do as much for us as we are asking, we will be able to put all the money we get here into the remaining expenses, and will reach an increasing number of people as our times of prosperity gradually return to us, a thing we are expecting is about to begin. With room and equipment and the foreign workers provided, we will get food, clothing, soap, medicines, and Mexican workers in sufficient numbers without charging people so much that but few of them can come to us. We will serve them by the thousands in Christ's name. They readily understand. They see God in a new light. Their hearts are touched and softened, the Holy Word and Spirit enter. Our schools will be filled to the uttermost of their capacity to receive; but,

what is much more difficult to accomplish will happen. Our CHURCH will be filled to its uttermost capacity.

Many of you would SMILE if you were to see the "lean to" in which we worship. Ten years ago when our congregations were often unable to find proper accommodations in the room we had which was 32 feet square, we built two stone walls with mud for mortar and for plaster also, and utilizing a wall of our new girls' school and another old high wall of the property on which we are building the hospital, we put on a very cheap clapboard roof, the whole structure costing us \$1,400 (Mex. cy.) and as it is 40x65 feet in size we can get in a thousand people by crowding. When inside you look up and see a shed roof with long poles spliced together, 56 feet long, and strengthened by wires which make a sort of girders of them, a queer sight, such as you never beheld in your life. Only last week on the occasion of a school festival the house was full, and many hundreds, both of the poor and the rich who came, had to return home without so much as being able to take a look inside.

The house will seat 600 pretty comfortably in maple folding chairs which we bought in Reading, Michigan. At our ordinary religious services it is

less than half full. With our friends helping us to keep things agoing wide open here as prosperity returns, and with 90,000 people rushing back to us to help carry on the ordinary work of our city in normal times; it is easy to see that our chapel shed will not be more than large enough to hold the people who will form our circle even in our ordinary religious services. We are absolutely sure of this great influx of population on the return of normal times and we are straining every possible resource to be ready to take all possible advantage of it.

Will you continue to help us generously?

Kindly send your contributions to the

Missionary Secretaries,

Room 500,

150 Fifth Ave.,

New York City,

clearly stating that they are for this Medical Work,

Your representative and fellow laborer for God among the Mexicans,

LEVI B. SALMANS.

List of Donations received by
the Good Samaritan Hospital between February
and Sept. 1917, inclusive.

Mrs. F. M. Beggs, Ainsley Neb.	\$ 5.00
Levi C. Salmans, Wichita, Kansas	2.00
Mrs. Wm. Gill, Larned, Kansas	3.00
G. A. Yeager, " "	2.00
W. R. Haun " "	4.00
The Berryman Lumber Co.,	1.00
The H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa....	170.00
Srita. Zenaida Manzano, Battle Creek, Mich..	10.00
C. E. Hanscom, Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.00
John I. D. Bristol, New York City	10.00
Ev.-Gov. Samuel H. Elrod, Clark, S. D.....	1.00
K. M. Buckelew	5.00
Miss Eliza E. Fowler, Stoneboro, Pa.....	0.25
Mr. F. O. Winans, Schaghticoke, N. Y.....	2.00
Hernan Hertenstein. Spencerville, O.....	5.00
S. W. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10 00
Ch. Springville, Pa., per Rev. W. I. Randall.	2.00
Chas M. Haynes, Chillicothe, O.....	1.00
Mrs. O L. Farmer, Chelsea, Mich.....	0.24
Miss Ellen Simkin, Poplar Ridge N. Y.....	1.00
Miss Phoebe T. Whitney, Woodbury, L I..	1.00
Friends, per Carrie J. Montgomery, Oakland, California	10 65

Miss Margaret E Mills, Towonda, Pa.....	2.00
W. F. M. S., Los Angeles, Calif., per Miss Alice W. Maxwell.....	5.00
Mrs. Harry J. Kitner, Cressona, Pa.,.....	5.00
O Worman, Minneapolis, Minn ,.....	1 00
C. M. Cast, Mechanicsburgh, Pa ,.....	3.00
Mr and Mrs. T. Howard Price. Phoenix, Md.,	10.00
M. S Walker, Flat Rock, Michigan,.....	1.50
Mrs. Andrew King, Chestnut Mound, Tenn.,	5.00
Mable Shuler, Seattle, Wash.,.....	15 00
Mrs Fanny L. Sage, Coleman, Michigan,....	1.00
Chas. A Martin, San Diego, Calif.,.....	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Wilson, Lewisburgh, Pa.,.....	100.00
Mission S. S., Youngstown, O., per Mrs. G. E. Whittaker,.....	2.50
S. S. and Chapel Fund, Battle Creek Mich. Sanitarium, per Rev. Geo. C. Tenney,...	85.00
E. W Lindsley, por Rev. E. M. Compton, E. Orange, N. J.....	10.00
Miss Lindsley, por Rev. E. M. Compton, E. Orange, N. J.....	5.00
Young Ladies' Bible Class, Sandford M. E, Ch., N. J.....	10.00
Ladies Aid, Fresno, So. Dak., per Mrs. C. H. West,..	0 50
Mr. E. A. Hutchinson, Los Angeles, Calif.,..	2.50

Prof. Lewis H. Weld, Evanston, Ills.,.....	5.00
Mr. Pownall, Jersey City, N. J.,.....	3.00
J. C. Babbs, Fair Grange, Ills.,.....	25.00
Three persons through Edith Salmans, Tem-	
pe, Ariz.,.....	20 00
Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Bennettsville, S. C....	0 50
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Total.....	\$573.64

Our most sincere thanks to each and every one of you, dear friends. God's promises and their fulfillment will bring you great reward, of the which we will both be glad some day. God be with you.

LEVI B. SALMANS, Guanajuato, México.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL WORK TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, MARCH, 1917.

During the year 1916 this work was carried on actively till June 18th, when I found it necessary to suspend it and go to the United States in search of recuperation and renewed strength. When I had all packed ready for beginning the journey, I was arrested and detained as a hostage in company with all the other Americans in the State of Guanajuato because of the "Carrizal" incident. That detention past, I went to Southern California and passed five months in the open air following methods that brought reestablishment of my strength and an increase of 30 pounds in my weight.

The 15th of last January my wife and I arrived in Guanajuato on our return, where we found the population decimated in a way that is almost impossible to believe. Of our accustomed population of 97,000, we found there and alive only about 10,000. Many had emigrated to other parts on the closing of the mines and other large enterprises, but a much larger number had succumbed to the terrible typhus, famine and other causes, it being probable that a larger proportion of those who fled perished than of those who remained in the city.

Indescribable horror is inspired as we contemplate the fact that more than half of those among whom we were working had died during our short absence.

In the midst of such sensational experiences it is natural to turn about and search for such compensating circumstances as may be found. Solomon says: "It is better to go to the house of mourning, than to the house of feasting: for that is the end of all men; and the living will lay it to his heart."

Such terrible social disasters bring mental sobriety to the survivors. We have been made to ponder deeply and continually the question of how best to proceed in order to reach with the gospel the remaining fraction of our inhabitants before they also disappear from before our eyes to present themselves before the Judge Eternal, He who has sent us to announce to these perishing ones the way of Eternal Life.

God has made tender the hearts of the Guana-juatensians so that we find them more accessible to the gospel invitations than ever before. We have more children and youth matriculated in our schools than ever before, and more people are seeking baptism and admission to membership in our Church than ever in former times. The demands

for our medical services have also been insistent as never before.

In view of all this, it is immensely sad to have to relate the difficulties we have found on our return to the country in opening this work again in a way that would meet the requirements of such an unusual demand. As it happened with us on returning to the country two years ago, so it happened this time, that we found all our skilled helpers scattered to the four winds, never again to be gathered together in Guanajuato; so that today we have no other skilled helpers than our faithful office clerk, Srta. Priscila P. Mireles who has stood by us for the past ten years, and Miss Edith V. Martins, a graduate nurse I brought with me from Los Angeles, California to occupy the position of Superintendent of Nursing.

But on our arrival we found the great house of the Sanitarium—a building with 67 rooms for all uses—completely dismantled, and even with some roofs leaking badly and some of the more costly parts of the equipment out of commission. It was impossible to begin at once to receive and serve the sick again after the suddenness of the fashion in which we had left off serving them June previously.

With the aid of 25 workmen pushing repairs actively for 10 weeks we are barely going to be able to begin the work of the Dispensary at the opening of April. Our beds will begin to receive the sick a little later as circumstances may indicate.

Opening our work in Guanajuato now-a-days is a very different thing from what it was 25 years ago. In those days when we announced ourselves to the public, but few patients comparatively appeared, and those who came expected but very simple services of us. But now, without making any announcement of our arrival, multitudes pour in upon us and expect us to provide for the relief of their very serious physical sufferings in the use of the most costly means known to the medical world, at the same time expecting that our philanthropic and enterprising spirit will lead us to furnish them all these difficult and costly services while collecting from them but a small amount of money therefor, in view of the present great poverty and their almost physical and social ruin.

Who is sufficient for these things?.

Trying for many years to carry forward this gigantic task, I broke myself down in the midst of threatened debts, letting the building as well as its

equipment run down, while with such a forced economy I exposed myself to the action of that proverb of Salomon which says: "There is a saving that leadeth to waste." This I was led to do because of my poverty, along with the rest of the country, damaging thus not only my physical equipment, but also running down the character and value of the corps of helpers, to too few in number, and too little trained, and when trying to supply to these patients the services they needed with such helpers, I was forced to draw upon myself to such an extraordinary degree in the work of the hospital, the dispensary, the drug room, the operating and treatment rooms, in the office in attending to the business part of the proposition, incarefully directing the work of constuction with much personal oversight, in even having to be the mechanical and electrical engineer needed for keeping our many scientific apartuses in good operating order, because of the lack of people in these regions who understand such modern inventions, thus wearing myself to such a low degree of vital resistance that pestiferous germs came to make life hard for me. I am not speaking metaphorically. I suffered 115 carbuncles and was for a long time attacked by four other kinds of germs from the outside of my body,

the which it would be too much to describe to you in this report.

After having passed such an experience in this work during the previous two years, who would expect us to rush in this time as the unthinking horse rushes into the battle.

With the country so poverty stricken, with the appropriations furnished by the Missionary Society, as always heretofore, all too small for the needs of the case, and even they notably reduced during the past year, what could I do other than to consult with every care the financial question, trying to arrange first the financial as well as the personal contingent in helpers, before again launching forth with the mighty work which Guanajuato's medico-evangelism has come to be?

What little part of the Guanajuato Medical Work can be reduced to figures or statistics are as follows: 1,084 different patients treated during the half year I was present in the country, to whom we rendered 11,030 different professional services, and receiving the amount of \$21,300 in fees for its support. We also made notable advances in the construction of this property.

Respectfully submitted,

LEVI B. SALMANS.

Extract from the Report to the Annual
Conference of the District Superintendent,
the Rev. Ignacio D. Chagoyán.

“CIRCUIT OF GUANAJUATO. As is well known, in the wake of war follow famine and pestilence as the result of so lamentable a scourge, and these follow up the work of ruin and devastation.

“The State of Guanajuato is part of a great zone in which typhus and famine pitilessly attacked every social strata, presenting itself in its fiercest form among the lower classes. Entire homes were left empty, and on every hand were heard the plaintiff cry of the multitudes in anguish raising their complaints on High appealing to the Divine Clemency.

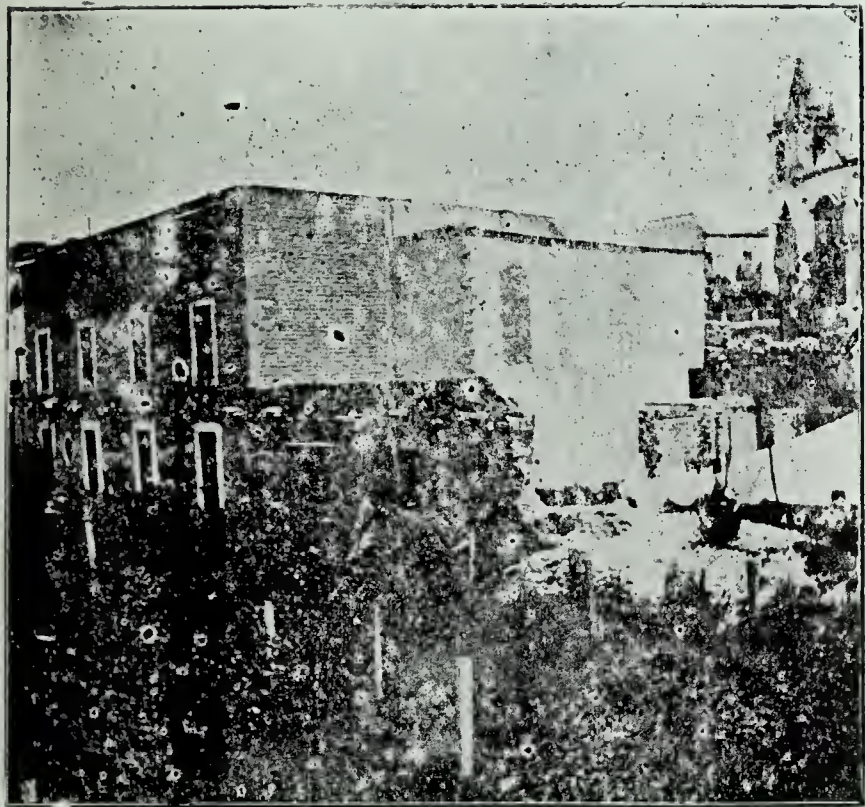
“Brother Crescencio Osorio, Pastor of the Circuit of which we are writing, wrote letter after letter to the Superintendent of the District notifying him of the deaths of members of our congregation in that city caused by the epidemic, the brother of the Superintendent himself being one among so many victims.

“Notwithstanding all this, our work in Guanajuato seems to have had a year of great prosperity. The Church advanced mightily in spirituality and in the number of its members. The Sunday-school

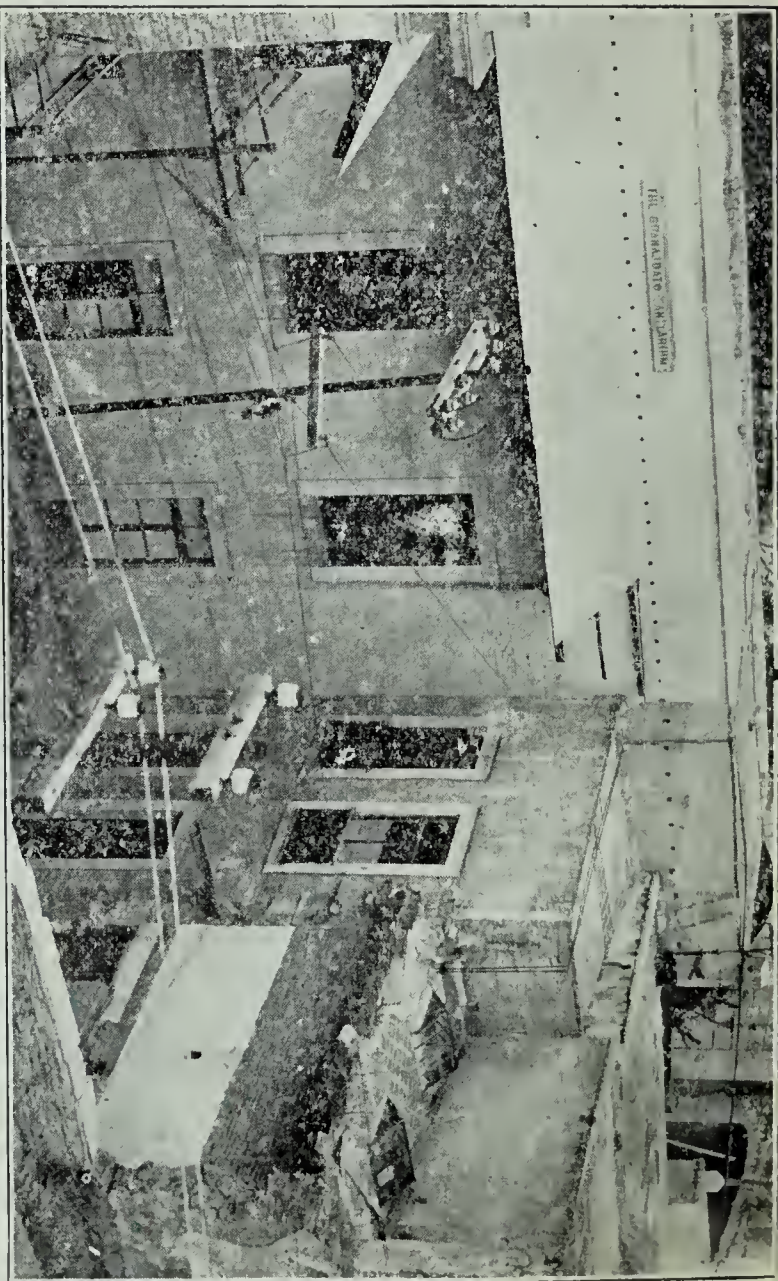
was especially blessed with a magnificent attendance week by week. The day schools matriculated 381 pupils in all departments, and, in short, the whole machinery of our work marched on to our entire satisfaction."

"The absence of the beloved Director of our "Good Samaritan Hospital" made it necessary to have closed this important center of evangelization and beneficence. Had we had with us all the year our intelligent Doctor Salmans with his hospital uninterruptedly at the public service, much of the suffering of our people would have been assuaged and probably many would have escaped becoming the victims of the terrible pest."





The S. W. corner of the Good Samaritan Hospital
as seen from 1904 to 1915.



The part of the street facade of the Good Samaritan Hospital which we will next reconstruct. This has been urgent for a long time, but our state of war here made it impossible to secure foreign materials; so for several years we have been constructing such part of the edifice as required only Mexican materials.